CERCLIS DATABASE DATE: 02/13/2013 CERCLIS DATABASE TIME: 08:37:47

VERSION: 5.00

EPAID

SITE ID

0701102

SITE NAME

STREET 1

CITY

STREET 2

COUNTY NAME COUNTY (FIPS) CODE ZIP CODE

STATE

LATITUDE LONGITUDE SMSA

REGION:

** PRODUCTION VERSION **

U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM

CERCLIS
Site Comprehensive Listing (CERCLIS)

(LIST-09 CERCLIS)

07

NGITUDE SMSA ACTION
SOURCE HYDRO UNIT OU CODE, NAME

SEQ DATE

ACTUAL

START

COMPLETE DATE

ACTUAL

CURRENT ACTION LEAD

RELEASE THROUGH FOIA

Page 1 of 8

MOD098633415 MADISON COUNTY MINES

401 N MINE LAMOTTE ST

FREDERICKTOWN

MADISON 29123

+37.546110 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

-090.276110 08020202 OWNERSHIP: Other EPA HQ NPL STATUS: F

> FEDERAL FACILITY: N NON-NPL STATUS: N/A

NPL UPDATE NUMBER: No data available

Site Aliases:

ANSCHUTZ MINING CORP.SE OF, FREDERICKTOWN, MO, 63645: MADISON COUNTY MINES, 401 NORTH MOTTE

STREET, FREDERICKTOWN, MO, 63645; MADISON MINE (ANSCHUTZ MINING CORP), 401 N MINE LAMOTTE ST, FREDERICKTOWN, MO, 63645; MADISON MINE

(FINDS), RURAL AREA, FREDERICKTOWN, MO, 63645;

MO 63645

Site Description:

The Madison County Mines Site covers Madison County, Missouri, and as a mining site, includes any media impacted by heavy metals mainly related to historical mining and milling activities. The Site is located in Madison County, approximately 80 miles south of St. Louis, in southeastern Missouri at the southern end of the Old Lead Belt, where heavy metal mining occurred since the early 1700s and industrial mining since the 1800s. The Site consists of all areas within Madison County that have been impacted by past mining practices and the migration of the resulting mine waste.

Lead ore was discovered in the area of Mine La Motte (north of Fredericktown) by French explorers around 1715. The area was already known to and likely was being exploited by local natives. Mining commenced in the early 1720s and continued intermittently on a comparatively small scale through the 18th century. Mining and beneficiation activities increased significantly at Mine La Motte and what is now known as the Madison Mine beginning in the mid-1840s and expanded throughout Madison County in the period following the Civil War. Most of the smaller mines located around the county were operated at that time. Mining in Madison County has produced copper, lead, cobalt, nickel, iron, and small amounts of zinc, silver, and tungsten.

Past mining operations have left at least 13 identified major areas of mine waste in the form of tailings and chat deposits from significant mineral processing operations and smelting in Madison County. Chat deposits include sand- to gravel-sized material resulting from the crushing, grinding, and dry separation of the ore material. Tailings deposits include sand and silt-sized material resulting from the wet washing or flotation separation of the ore material. The mine waste contains elevated levels of lead and other heavy metals which pose a threat to human health and the environment. These deposits may have contaminated soil, sediments, surface water, and groundwater. These materials also may have been transported by wind and water erosion or manually relocated to other areas throughout the county. It has been reported that mine waste may have been used on residential properties for fill material and private driveways, used as aggregate for road construction, and placed on public roads around Fredericktown to control snow and ice in the winter.

Starting in 1980, a number of investigations by various organizations were conducted on the county's mine waste and its effects, most of which focused on the areas affected by mine waste within OU-2 (Anschutz subsite). In order to investigate a broader area, EPA performed an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) on the Little St. Francis River (LSFR) watershed at the Site in 1995. The ESI attempted to identify potential sources of mine waste in the LSFR watershed, determine the composition of these sources, and determine if there had been a release of mining-related contaminants (heavy metals) to media within the LSFR watershed. Geographically, the ESI included OU-1 (Northern Madison County Unit), OU-2, and the Skaggs, Catherine, and Conrad mine waste areas. A limited number of samples were collected from mine waste, groundwater, sediment, and soil and were analyzed for heavy metals. The results indicated elevated concentrations of a number of heavy metals. Additionally, studies conducted by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS) and the Madison County Health Department concluded that some children in Madison County had elevated levels of lead in their blood.

As a result of the elevated blood lead levels in children, the presence of mine waste piles in Madison County, and previous investigations, EPA began conducting removal assessment activities at the Site, focusing on lead-contaminated surface soil in residential yards and other public areas frequented by children. The removal assessment consisted of obtaining access to residential yards or public areas, documenting current property conditions, collecting surface soil throughout the property, and analyzing the samples for metals with a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument. EPA started assessing lead-contaminated soil in the Harmony Lake area in 2000 and shifted the assessment to Fredericktown starting in 2002. At that time, EPA expanded its lead-contaminated soil assessment to cover residential properties within the county and stopped in 2006. To date, approximately 3,100 residential properties have had their soil sampled and analyzed for metals.

Because assessment results in the Harmony Lake area indicated children's health was at risk due to lead levels in residential surface soil, an Action Memorandum was signed by EPA on September 8, 2000, outlining the rationale for implementing a removal action in the Harmony Lake area. The removal action consisted of excavating the soil in areas with elevated lead concentrations up to one foot below ground surface (bgs) and two feet bgs in garden areas and replacing it with clean soil. Additionally, the approximately 30-acre Harmony Lake tailings pile was covered with one foot of soil to stabilize the mine waste and minimize its impact on human health and the environment.

In 2002, at the request of the Madison County Health Department, EPA tested mine waste recently brought in to be used as fill at a farm supply company in Fredericktown. Upon confirming elevated concentrations of metals, particularly lead, in the mine waste fill at the property and upon confirming at least one child living nearby with an elevated blood lead level (greater than 10 micrograms per deciliter [ug/dL]), EPA signed two Action Memoranda authorizing two removal actions. The first removal action, conducted by the farm supply company under a Unilateral Administrative Order, included removing all mine waste and contaminated soil with lead concentrations greater than 400 parts per million (ppm) from the farm supply property and redepositing it at its original location, currently called the LSFR subsite. In some locations on the property, clean fill material was brought in to raise the grade.

CERCLIS DATABASE DATE: 02/13/2013 CERCLIS DATABASE TIME: 08:37:47

VERSION: 5.00

EPAID

SITE ID

SITE NAME STREET 1

STREET 2

CITY STATE
COUNTY NAME COUNTY (FIPS) CODE ZIP CODE

** PRODUCTION VERSION **
U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM
CERCLIS

Site Comprehensive Listing (CERCLIS)

(LIST-09 CERCLIS) REGION: 07

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE SMSA ACTION START
SOURCE HYDRO UNIT OU CODE, NAME SEQ DATE

A second Action Memorandum was signed in September 2002 to minimize human exposure to lead-contaminated soil in sensitive population areas (such as daycare centers, public parks, other public recreational facilities, and homes with potentially lead-impacted children) in the Fredericktown area. Similar to the Harmony Lake removal action, the Fredericktown removal action (started in 2003) consisted of excavating the soil in areas with elevated lead concentrations up to one foot bgs and two feet bgs in garden areas and replacing it with clean soil. In 2004, another removal action very similar to the Fredericktown removal was initiated to address a number of residential properties within OU-1 in the northern part of Madison County. When both removal actions were finished in October 2006, hundreds of residential properties, which included daycare centers, schools, churches, and trailer parks, had been remediated. During these removal actions, approximately 128,594 cubic yards (yd3) of lead-contaminated soil were transported from the residential properties to the repository at the Catherine Mine subsite for placement on top of the mine waste.

As part of the removal assessment, EPA also collected and analyzed a limited number of surface water and sediment samples across the Site. The results of this sampling as well as the ongoing residential property surface soil sampling indicated various heavy metals at concentrations greater than their respective background concentrations. Additionally, surface water samples contained iron, lead, nickel, aluminum, copper, and silver concentrations which exceeded the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) aquatic life standards. As a result of the elevated levels of heavy metals present, the Site was placed on the National Priorities List on September 29, 2003. The Remedial Investigation (RI) report and Focused Feasibility Study (FS) report for the residential property part of OU-3 was issued on April 2008.

OU-3:

This Interim Record of Decision (ROD) for the Madison County Mines Site (Site), Operable Unit 3 (OU-3), concerns upcoming remedial actions to address lead surface soil contamination at residential yards and public areas across Madison County. The support agency is the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). EPA plans to conduct the remedial action as federal fund-lead work.

The total number of residential properties with lead-contaminated surface soil across Madison County that will be addressed under this remedial action is estimated at 1,100 properties. This number comes from properties with measured lead soil concentrations greater than 400 ppm (786 properties), and an estimated number of properties not yet sampled but that potentially could exceed 400 ppm lead in surface soil (314 properties). The action level for lead in residential surface soil, 400 ppm, is based on the site-specific Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) described in the next section and assumes lead is measured in the bulk soil sample with an XRF instrument. The properties already identified for cleanup are scattered across Madison County. The number of residential properties not yet sampled but that potentially could require remediation is estimated to be 314 properties.

Based on EPA's previous soil removal activities in and around Fredericktown, an average residential property has approximately 186 yd3 of lead-contaminated soil. Therefore, it is estimated that approximately 206,460 yd3 of residential soil is contaminated with lead above 400 ppm at the Site. Lead concentrations in unremediated residential surface soil tested to date range from approximately 20 ppm to over 12,000 ppm.

There is considerable variability in lead concentrations found in surface soil at residential properties across Madison County, both from property to property and within each individual property. The actual use and amount of mine waste used as fill on a property, as well as how well it was mixed with existing soil, would greatly affect lead soil concentrations at a residential property. Later modification of residential properties resulting from filling, grading, or other activities could either cover or dilute lead contamination at the surface. Erosion of surface soil, during rain events can relocate lead-contaminated soil. High water and extensive rain events have moved mine waste from their source piles onto residential properties, increasing lead contamination at those properties. It is likely that a combination of these factors has resulted in the observed discontinuous horizontal nature of lead contamination in residential properties across the county. The vertical extent of lead contamination in residential soil also varies as indicated during the previous removal actions. Humans residing at the residential properties impacted by surface soil with lead concentrations above 400 ppm are potentially exposed through routes of ingestion and dermal contact.

The primary land use within Madison County since mining operations ended is agricultural crop and pasture land. Industrial activities consist of light manufacturing, aggregate production, and construction. The population is predominantly rural. According to census data, the population of Madison County was 11,800 in 2000, including 4,711 households and 3,300 families. In addition, the county has approximately 270 business structures, 6 schools, 400 farms, 16,000 miles of paved roads and streets, 800 miles of public unpaved roads, 1 major river, 1 secondary river, and 2 water supply districts. Residential properties addressed by this remedy are expected to be used for the same purpose in the future.

An Interim ROD addressing OU-3 surface soil was completed in July 2008.

OU4

This Record of Decision (ROD) for the Madison County Mines site (Site) - Conrad Tailings Operable Unit (OU) 4 - pertains to remedial actions to address mine waste contamination at the Conrad Tailings, Ruth Mine and Mill, and associated waterways. It provides background information, summarizes available data driving the Selected Remedy, identifies the Selected Remedy for cleanup and its rationale, and summarizes public review and comment on the Selected Remedy.

The Site covers Madison County, Missouri, and as a mining site, includes any media impacted by heavy metals mainly related to historical mining and milling activities. The Site is located in Madison County, approximately 80 miles south of St. Louis, in southeastern Missouri at the southern end of the Old Lead Belt where heavy metal mining occurred since the early 1700s and industrial mining since the 1800s. The Site consists of all areas within Madison County that have been impacted by past mining practices and the migration of the resulting mine waste.

Lead ore was discovered in the area of Mine La Motte (north of Fredericktown) by French explorers around 1715. The area was already known to and likely was being exploited by local Native Americans. Mining commenced in the early 1720s and continued intermittently on a comparatively small scale through the 18th century. Mining and beneficiation activities increased significantly at Mine La Motte and what is now known as the Madison Mine beginning in the mid 1940s and expended throughout Madison County in the period following the Civil Was Meet of the smaller

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VERSION: 5.00

SITE NAME

STREET 1 STREET 2

EPA ID CITY STATE
SITE ID COUNTY NAME COUNTY (FIPS) CODE ZIP CODE

** PRODUCTION VERSION **
U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM
CERCLIS

Site Comprehensive Listing (CERCLIS)

(LIST-09 CERCLIS) REGION: 07

LATITUDE
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SOURCE HYDRO UNIT OU CODE, NAME

ACTUAL ACTUAL START COMPLE

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DATE ACTION LEAD

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RELEASE THROUGH FOIA

at write La moute and what is now known as the madison mine beginning in the mid-1640s and expanded throughout madison County in the period lonowing the Civil war. Most of the smaller mines located around the county were operated at that time. Mining in Madison County has produced copper, lead, cobalt, nickel, iron, and small amounts of zinc, silver, and tungsten.

Past mining operations have left at least 13 identified major areas of mine waste in the form of tailings and chat deposits from significant mineral processing operations and smelting in Madison County. Chat deposits include sand-to gravel-sized material resulting from the crushing, grinding and dry separation of the ore material. Tailings deposits include sand-and silt-sized material resulting from the wet washing or flotation separation of the ore material. The mine waste contains elevated levels of lead and other heavy metals which pose a threat to human health and the environment. These deposits may have contaminated soil, sediments, surface water and groundwater. These materials also may have been transported by wind and water erosion or manually relocated to other areas throughout the county. It has been reported that mine waste may have been used on residential properties for fill material and private driveways, used as aggregate for road construction, and placed on public roads around Fredericktown to control snow and ice in the winter.

Starting in 1980, a number of investigations by various organizations were conducted on the county's mine waste and its effects, most of which focused on the areas affected by mine waste within OU2. To investigate a broader area, the EPA performed an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) on the Little St. Francis River (LSFR) watershed at the Site in 1995. The ESI attempted to identify potential sources of mine waste in the LSFR watershed, determine the composition of these sources and determine if there had been a release of mining-related contaminants (heavy metals) to media within the LSFR watershed. Geographically, the ESI included OUI (Northern Madison County Unit), OU2, and the Skaggs, Catherine, and Conrad mine waste areas. A limited number of samples were collected from mine waste, groundwater, sediment and soil and were analyzed for heavy metals. The results indicated elevated concentrations of a number of heavy metals. Additionally, studies conducted by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS) and the Madison County Health Department concluded that some children in Madison County had elevated levels of lead in their blood.

As a result of the elevated blood lead levels in children, the presence of mine waste piles in Madison County and previous investigations, the EPA began conducting removal assessment activities at the Site, focusing on lead-contaminated surface soil in residential yards and other public areas frequented by children. The removal assessment consisted of obtaining access to residential yards or public areas, documenting current property conditions, collecting surface soil throughout the property, and analyzing the samples for metals with a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument. The EPA started assessing lead-contaminated soil in the Harmony Lake OUI area in 2000 and shifted the assessment to Fredericktown starting in 2002. At that time, the EPA expanded its lead-contaminated soil assessment to cover residential properties within the county and stopped in 2006. Remedial action under OU3 to address contamination at residential properties was implemented in 2008. To date, soil surrounding approximately 3,960 residential properties has been sampled and analyzed for metals. Over 1,500 residential properties have been remediated under fund-lead remedial actions.

Because assessment results in the Harmony Lake area indicated children's health was at risk due to high lead levels in residential surface soil, an Action Memorandum was signed by the EPA on September 8, 2000, outlining the rationale for implementing a removal action in the Harmony Lake area. The removal action consisted of excavating the soil in areas with elevated lead concentrations up to 1 foot below ground surface (bgs) and 2 feet bgs in garden areas and replacing it with clean soil. Additionally, the approximately 30-acre Harmony Lake tailings pile was covered with 1 foot of soil to stabilize the mine waste and minimize its impact on human health and the environment.

In 2002, at the request of the Madison County Health Department, the EPA tested mine waste recently brought in to be used as fill at a farm supply company in Fredericktown. Upon confirming elevated concentrations of metals, particularly lead, in the mine waste fill at the property and upon confirming at least one child living nearby with an elevated blood lead level (greater than 10 micrograms per deciliter [ug/dL]), the EPA signed two Action Memoranda authorizing two removal actions. The first removal action, conducted by the farm supply company under a Unilateral Administrative Order, included removing all mine waste and contaminated soil with lead concentrations greater than 400 parts per million (ppm) from the farm supply property and transporting it at its original location, currently called the LSFR OU3 subsite. In some locations on the property, clean fill material was brought in to raise the grade.

A second Action Memorandum was signed in September 2002 to minimize human exposure to lead-contaminated soil in sensitive population areas such as daycare centers, public parks, other public recreational facilities and homes with potentially lead-impacted children in the Fredericktown area. Similar to the Harmony Lake OUI removal action, the Fredericktown removal action (started in 2003) consisted of excavating the soil in areas with elevated lead concentrations up to 1 foot bgs and 2 feet bgs in garden areas and replacing it with clean soil. In 2004, another removal action very similar to the Fredericktown removal was initiated to address a number of residential properties in northern Madison County of OUI. When both removal actions were finished in October 2006, over 800 residential properties, which included daycare centers, schools, churches and trailer parks, had been remediated. During these removal actions, approximately 128,594 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil were transported from the residential properties to the repository at OU5 (Catherine Mine) for placement on top of the mine waste.

As part of the removal assessment, the EPA also collected and analyzed a limited number of surface water and sediment samples across the Site. The results of this sampling, as well as the ongoing residential property surface soil sampling, indicated various heavy metals at concentrations greater than their respective background concentrations. Additionally, surface water samples contained iron, lead, nickel, aluminum, copper and silver concentrations which exceeded the Missouri Department of Natural Resource's (MDNR's) aquatic life standards. As a result of the elevated levels of heavy metals present, the Site which currently includes the six OUs was placed on the National Priorities List on September 29, 2003.

The Remedial Investigation (RI) report and Focused Feasibility Study (FS) report for OU3 (residential soils) was issued in April 2008. An Interim ROD was issued in September 2008 for OU3 to address metals contamination, primarily lead, in residential soils. Remedial action was implemented in September 2008 resulting in the sampling of 3,960 residential properties. Over 1,500 residential properties have been remediated from the removal and remedial actions. Residential soils are scheduled for completion in 2012. Residential soils have and continue to be transported to the Conrad tailings pile for use as a soils repository. Over 200,000 cubic yards of soil and mine waste has been transported to the site as a result of the OU3 remedial actions.

The RI was issued in September 2008 and the FS issued in May 2011 for OU4 and is part of the Administrative Record (AR) along with the Proposed Plan issued in July 2011.

A ROD for OU4 for the Madison County Mines was completed in September 2011.

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SITE NAME

STREET 1 STREET 2

EPA ID CITY STATE

SITE ID COUNTY NAME COUNTY (FIPS) CODE ZIP CODE

** PRODUCTION VERSION ** U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM

CERCLIS

Site Comprehensive Listing (CERCLIS)

(LIST-09 CERCLIS)

REGION: 07

LATITUDE ACTUAL ACTUAL

LONGITUDE SMSA ACTION START COMPLETE CURRENT
SOURCE HYDRO UNIT OU CODE, NAME SEQ DATE DATE ACTION LEAD

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ACTUAL ACTUAL LATITUDE **ACTION START** COMPLETE

LONGITUDE SMSA SOURCE HYDRO UNIT OU CODE, NAME SEQ DATE DATE **ACTION LEAD**

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ACTUAL ACTUAL LATITUDE **ACTION START** COMPLETE CURRENT LONGITUDE SMSA SOURCE HYDRO UNIT OU CODE, NAME SEQ DATE DATE **ACTION LEAD**

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00	PA	PA	001	06/01/1983	06/01/1983	EPA Fund
00	PA	PA	002	06/19/1986	01/27/1987	State (Fund)
00	SI	SI	001	01/01/1983	06/01/1983	EPA Fund
00	ES	ESI	001	05/09/1995	07/22/1996	EPA Fund
00	HR	HAZRANK	001	08/26/2002	09/29/2003	EPA Fund
00	NP	PROPOSED	001		04/30/2003	EPA Fund
00	NF	NPL FINL	001		09/29/2003	EPA Fund
00	AS	AIR SRVY	001	03/14/1989	10/03/1989	EPA Fund
00	MA	ST COOP	001	05/30/2006		EPA Fund
00	CR	CI	001	02/03/2003		EPA Fund
00	HA	HEALTH	001	04/01/2005	07/10/2005	EPA Fund
00	ED	R/H ASMT	001	01/31/2000	09/27/2006	EPA Fund
00	FE	5 YEAR	001	04/16/2012		EPA Fund
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01	RV	RMVL	007	08/19/2004	10/31/2006	EPA Fund
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01	TA	TECH A	001	06/15/2001	09/23/2002	EPA Fund
02	RS	RV ASSESS	002	06/17/2002	02/18/2003	EPA Fund
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02	BB	PRP RV	004	08/26/2002	08/15/2003	PRP Rsp Fed
02	NA	PRP RI	002	03/31/1999		PRP Rsp Fed
02	TA	TECH A	002	06/15/2001	09/23/2003	EPA Fund
03	RV	RMVL	006	03/24/2003	10/01/2008	EPA Fund
03	RI	RI	001	08/09/2004	07/31/2008	EPA Fund
03	TA	TECH A	003	06/15/2001	09/23/2003	EPA Fund
03	TA	TECH A	005	06/15/2001	09/23/2003	EPA Fund
03	TA	TECH A	006	04/01/2009		EPA Fund
03	FS	FS	001	08/09/2005	07/31/2008	EPA Fund
03	RO	ROD	001		07/31/2008	EPA Fund
03	RD	RD	001	08/01/2008	08/13/2008	EPA In-House
03	RA	RA	001	09/29/2008		EPA Fund
04	TA	TECH A	004	06/15/2001	09/23/2003	EPA Fund
04	FS	FS	002	09/27/2005	09/29/2011	EPA Fund

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(LIST-09 CERCLIS) 07

REGION:

EPA ID SITE ID	STATE COUNTY (FIPS) CODE	ZIP CODE	LATITUDE LONGITUDE SOURCE		04 04	RO RD CO		002 002	ACTUAL START DATE 09/29/2011	ACTUAL COMPLETE DATE 09/29/2011 09/27/2012	CURRENT ACTION LEAD EPA Fund EPA Fund
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STREET 1 STREET 2

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(LIST-09 CERCLIS)

REGION: 07

LATITUDE CITY STATE LONGITUDE SMSA

+37.52674

-090.29604

ACTION SOURCE HYDRO UNIT OU CODE, NAME

START SEQ DATE

ACTUAL

COMPLETE **CURRENT** DATE

ACTION LEAD

RELEASE THROUGH FOIA

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MON000705985 PARK CITY MINE CHEMICAL

0705985

EPAID

SITE ID

1210 MADISON 200

FREDERICKTOWN MO 63645

COUNTY NAME COUNTY (FIPS) CODE ZIP CODE

MADISON 29123

No alias data available Site Aliases:

Site Description: No description available

4

00 RV

00 AR

RMVL ADMM REC

001 001

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 08

OWNERSHIP: Private NPL STATUS: N

FEDERAL FACILITY: N

03/17/2009 03/17/2009

NON-NPL STATUS: Removal Only Site (No Site Assessment Work Needed)

04/10/2009 04/10/2009

ACTUAL

EPA Fund EPA Fund

TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES IN REPORT: